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SPARE THE CHILDREN.

DO NOT STUFF THEIR HEADS BEFORE THEIR BODIES ARE STRONG.

Ruinous Effects of Rushing the Little Ones Into School—They Should Be Given Time to Stretch Their Limbs—A Warning to Mothers.

"But she is five years old, and don't know her letters."

"Well, good woman," replied our family doctor, "your little 5-year-old is as blooming as a rose. Why not keep her so for a lifetime?"

My wife was sure she would only be too glad to do so. But how? The wise old man replied: "By keeping her out of the hot, close school room just as long as possible."

The child never entered a school house till she was 9 years old. She could read at 7, but how she learned no one knows. No effort whatever was made to teach the child anything from books. Yet within one year she swiftly traversed all that many children are compelled to drag themselves over in drudgery from five to ten years. Nor is she any more than ordinarily intellectually endowed. She is, however, of robust health, of iron nerve, of great vitality. The physician was right. Thanks to him, the little girl is well launched.

Nothing can exceed the unspoken misery of childhood sent into the prison of school before its time. Mute, inglorious suffering. A little fellow of my acquaintance recently caught sight of a "weeping willow" as we stopped at a railway station on the Boston and Maine railroad. It stood near a blacksmith's shop. "Why do they call them weeping willows?" asked a lady of our party. "Cause they gen'lly grow near school houses," was the lad's instant reply.

The useless grind, as it seems to the child, before any sort of interest is taken in the studies, must appear to him nothing else but pure cruelty. A tyranny that he is powerless to resist fastens him into a seat—for what? He is a reasonable little creature and he can see no reason whatever for this imprisonment. There is no motive whatever. Men toil for a motive. The child of five or six years can have no motive for the school toil, except to gratify the unreasonable parent.

To make a child love school is impossible. To entice his interest forth with skillful effort is possible with almost any child. By eight years old, say, he can be made aware of the great world into which learning is the window. He loves a story by that time. He wants you to read to him as often as you can find time these three or four years past. Now tell him to read to himself. He wants nothing so much as to "be a man like father." "Well, what does his father all day at the office? He puts figures—that hateful a... adding and subtracting, multiplying and dividing." You can't be a man, my boy, unless you have whiskers and know the multiplication table.

"You are as tall as I am," says his mother, "but I am a woman who can add and subtract. Would you allow mother to distance you? You are head and shoulders above little Tom. Equal him in knowledge, he can speak a piece like an orator." In short, you must and now can easily touch his self esteem. Besides, you will not succeed. And if you should succeed, your child would be a sort of unnatural creature, neither infantile nor manly. Everybody can be enticed, charmed, led into a good course far better than driven.

"Why are not the good things all as lovely as the bad things?" a child once asked me. They are—far more so. Ignorance is hateful. Knowledge is lovely. But we are just beginning to proceed on this line in schooling. Ah, that old red school house at the cross roads, where many of us begun! Contrast its hard bench, its small windows, its box stove, rosy hot on one side and emitting smoke through a crack on the other—contrast it with the new elegance of the modern kindergarten. Think of the mean books, the learning by rote without a particle of understanding—the commingling of big boys and little, girls and boys indeed; the culture of rudeness by strength toward weakness; and I remember that even the pretty farmers' girls took on bearish manners in the struggle of the promiscuous playground. The world moves. No one thing in this great century deserves more notice than the emancipation of the school child from many of his woes which we fathers remember.

Yet the forcing process remains. Too young, they are sent to school. Hear me, all you ambitious parents! I plead for a little more time to expand the chest, to stretch the limbs, to preserve and strengthen the young eyes, to attune the young spirit with a sure belief that there is such a thing as having a good jolly time in this toilsome world.

By every sigh that escapes a weary man's lips: "I wish I were a child again." By every golden sky that glows on woman's vision as she takes the backward look. By the memory of sleep that came as soon as we touched the pillow, and a waking as fresh as a new birth. By the echo of joy that comes even now as you hear far off the cry of "Hi spy!" and the shout of the victor in the happy games of the past that will never come to you again. By the hope of "Saturday, and no school," which thrilled you once as no hope of fortune ever did in later, sterner years. By sweet little friendship fit for the gods—alas, how many are broken never to be restored! By all that childhood even was to the most favored reader of these lines, I pray you see that your child has a happy childhood. And since school is necessary, see to it that the school conforms to this purpose of yours. Let not the teacher be a bandit to rob your child, nor the room a prison. In no one way can you do more to these godly ends than by insisting that your little ones shall not begin prematurely. Give them time. Remember that time is theirs. It is you who are hurried, for your time is shortening. A child's time is yet long.—Linkley Harker in New York W.

Would Not Supply Geese.

The momentous fact now bursts upon the world that in the fourteenth year of the reign of Ptolemy Philadelphus, one of the royal gooseherds wrote a letter stating that he could not supply twelve geese wanted for the king's festival. Of this simple fact the world has been in ignorance for over 4,000 years; yet we are now assured of it on as irrefragable historical evidence as that which tells us that the Pharaoh of Joseph's time imprisoned his chief butler and chief baker for probably as small an offense. It comes about in this way: The state paper concerning the royal geese was duly pigeonholed, and, after the lapse of years perhaps, was disposed of as waste papyrus. It fell into the hands of the undertakers, who used it along with a lot of similar material in making the cartonnage headcase for a mummy.

This mummy was entombed in the necropolis of a little town (the site is called Tell Gurob at this day) which began to fall into decay about the time of Menepthah, the supposed Pharaoh of the Exodus. It has been disinterred by Mr. Petrie in the course of his excavations in the Fayoum. The headcase, with a thin covering of plaster over all, was soaked in water, and the papyri of which it was composed became separated without injury to the original writing. Thus we come to know about the gooseherd and about a great many other far more interesting facts in connection with every day life and affairs of the Egyptians of that epoch. For there are lots of mummies and quite a crop of Ptolemaic documents, and many of them will soon be in the actual custody of the British museum authorities. Considering the progress that has been made in Egyptology during the present century, and the abundance of fresh material that has been brought to light of recent years, the next generation may be able to learn as much about Egyptian antiquities as the present one can about Grecian or Roman.—Levant Herald.

Opposed to Mustaches in the Pulpit.

By the kindness of two of my nieces, daughters of the late B. B. Hotchkin, D. D., your former Philadelphia correspondent, I noticed a short article in your issue from the pen of the Rev. Sylvester Cowles. He says: "Deafness has come so that I cannot hear common preaching unless I sit near the speaker and see his lips move, and then, if he is half barbarian and don't shave his upper lip, I can't understand much except words which have b or p in them that bring his lips together."

Now my own case much resembles his. I am two years his junior and very deaf. I usually take a second seat from the pulpit, and if the speaker has a clear voice and no hair on the upper lip, I can keep the run of the discourse very well, but if he wears a mustache I get no food.

I am glad there is one man who has the courage to bring this subject up before the people. I personally know of cases where candidates for good pulpits have been rejected because of the mustache on the upper lip.

To many in the house of God it looks cranky, and is distasteful. No minister has any right to despoil his voice by forcing it to pass through a lock of hair before it reaches the ears of the audience.—Evangelist.

Grains of Gold.

Most great works are accomplished slowly.

The one prudence in life is concentration; the one evil is dissipation; and it makes no difference whether our dissipations are coarse or fine.—Emerson.

The best instruction is to practice what you teach.

More is accomplished by doing each day's work faithfully than by crowding two days' work into one.

The lessons of life make deeper impressions than the lessons of books, because they touch the heart before they reach the head.

Beware of prejudices; they are rats, and men's minds are like traps. Prejudices creep in easily, but it is doubtful if they ever get out.

No one was ever corrected by a sarcasm, but oftener driven further in the wrong way. In teaching always be kind and patient.

There is no surer mark of the absence of the highest moral and intellectual qualities than a cold reception of excellence.—Young Ladies' Journal.

What He Missed.

There is a namesake of Henry Shaw living near Lexington, Mo., or rather there was a few months ago, when I was in that neighborhood. This Henry Shaw was not related to the St. Louis philanthropist and millionaire, but he once met him under peculiar circumstances. The gentleman I am alluding to was connected with an aristocratic English family, and many years before the war he came out to this country. On reaching St. Louis he heard of and called on the founder of Shaw's gardens. A friendship soon struck up between the two Henrys, and the wealthy one recommended the newly arrived emigrant to invest his capital in certain St. Louis real estate. The latter was then worth about $12,000, more than enough to purchase the property selected; now he is worth about the same sum, and when I saw him last he said if he had taken his namesake's advice he would have owned property worth over $1,000,000 at the present time.—Interview in St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Edison's Answer.

You ask me about the future of electricity. It is the coming motive power. It will be used on all railroads some day, but the point is to get an economical engine. My theory is to have immense dynamos located all along the line of the road and have the electricity conveyed from these stationary engines to the locomotives by wires through the rails. For example I would put two big engines between New York and Philadelphia, and enough power could be furnished to whisk the limited at the rate of 100 miles per hour.—Pittsburg Dispatch.

COLOSSAL STATUES.

SPECIMENS OF THE WORK OF SCULPTORS IN REMOTE AGES.

Some of the Gigantic Stone Figures Found in the Old World—The Colossus of Rhodes—A Music Making Granite Image. Rameses the Great.

Among the statues, images of heroes and the gods, and of symbolic figures that sculptors have fashioned of stone or metal from remote ages, some are distinguished and attract special attention on account of their great size. Some are found in distant and almost inaccessible places, others are in cities and museums, while a few exist only in the pages of history.

Under the successors of Alexander the taste for colossal statues enjoyed a "boom." Colossus came into being in numerous places. The most famous was Apollo at Rhodes. This was by a pupil of Sysippus, and is ranked among the seven wonders of the world. Pliny writes that it was seventy cubits, or about one hundred and thirty-two feet tall. It is said to have been placed on piers at the entrance of the port, as shown in the illustration, so that vessels sailed between the legs when entering or leaving Rhodes. Fifty-one years after being erected it was overturned by an earthquake, and lay prostrate for 900 years, when, in 672, it was destroyed by Arabs and the metal exchanged with Jews for goats.

The first colossal figure met in traveling through north Egypt is the sphinx, beside the pyramids of Gizeh. The body is of a lion, with a human head crouching in a plain of sand. It has the appearance of being the guardian of the pyramids. The sphinx is ninety feet above the sand. The face, including the hair, is twenty-six feet high. In the Sixteenth century Prosperus Alpinus, who beheld it intact, wrote highly of the beauty of the features, and Abdallatiff, a learned Arab physician, who saw it 400 years before, praised warmly the sweetness of the mouth and expression carried in the smile. This is all lost now, as the nose is gone and the rest of the face badly defaced. The Sphinx is supposed to have been chiseled 1650 years B. C., by order of Thoutmosis IV, to honor the memory of his father. Some historians, however, take the ground that the Sphinx existed in the time of Cheops, prior to the great pyramids bearing the name of the prince.

The sound giving statue of Memnon, which was early overturned by an earthquake, but restored by Septimius Severus, easily follows the Sphinx. This colossus is now without a face, the forehead, nose and mouth having disappeared. The chest, arms and legs are also broken and crumbling. Not far away is the statue of Amenophis. The two great figures are near Ramesseum, on the left bank of the Nile, and are each sixty feet in height. They are all that remain of the palace of Amenophis III. Each statue is on a base of red granite as high as a four story house. It was in Nero's reign that the musical propensities of the Memnon came to light. Refer to almost any one of the ancient histories, and the melodious sounds that the Memnon gives forth at sunrise will be found spoken of. Tacitus compares them to the ring made by breaking the string of a lyre. On the Memnon legs and base are seventy-two inscriptions, the earliest in Nero's time, dated A. D. 44, and the last 130 years after, in the reign of Septimius Severus. The most famous inscription is that of the Emperor Adrian, who in 130 went with the Empress Sabina to upper Egypt. Their names, half in Latin and half in Greek, are still distinctly visible.

The renown of the speaking Memnon was much increased under the Anthonys, and pilgrims came to make offerings at its feet, never doubting that the sounds were other than the voice of Memnon, the hero of Homer, the king of the east, saluting his mother, Aurora, each morning at the sun's rising. Science in recent years has "laid out" the romance of mythology in the most prosaic way, by finding that the stones in the statue gave out different noises when the sun began to shine on them after the cool and dew of the night.

Luxor is an Arab village, which gives its name to the ruins in the midst of which it is established. These ruins are the remains of the grand palaces constructed, one by Rameses the Great, the other by Amenophis-Memnon of the eighteenth dynasty. The latter is the more ancient; the palace of Rameses-Sesostris is of later date.

The entrance to the palace of Rameses is of incomparable grandeur. Against the entrance stand four colossal statues representing Rameses the Great. They are each sculptured of a single block of Syene granite of mingled red and black. They are seated upon cubical stones, one of them leaning against a little obelisk. They are forty-three feet high. Although they are much disfigured and dilapidated, one recognizes the high head dress in the form of a miter, the collars that encircle their necks, the legends engraved upon their arms, as well as the patterns of the robes, fastened by a belt around the waist. These four Colosses, sitting in majestic silence at the gates of the palace, must have produced a most imposing effect.

Within one of the ruined courts lie the remains of a gigantic statue of Rameses the Great. In one block we have the head, chest and arms as far as the elbow; in another the stomach and thighs. The left hand has been found, and also one of the feet. The head has preserved its form; the different shapes of the head dress are easily distinguishable, but the face is hopelessly mutilated. It is almost impossible to give the exact height of this Colossus. The ear is nearly four feet long. The distance from one ear to the other, across the face, is seven feet. The circumference of the arm below the elbow is sixteen feet. Although it was seated, this statue ought to have been, without its pedestal, which is still in its place, nearly sixty feet in height. It was sculptured of rose granite of a single stone weighing more than 1,000,000 kilogrammes.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Life in Japan.

In Japan women have always held a higher position than in other Asiatic countries. They go about freely wherever they please, and the seclusion of the Chinese is wholly unknown to them. The schools receive as many girls as boys, and as a result of my observations I can safely say, without idle compliment, that the former are brighter than the latter.

By degrees, and under these favorable conditions for general observation, some of the causes of the people's happy spirit of independence began to be revealed to me. The simplicity of their lives, in which enters no selfish rivalry to outdo one another, accounts in a large measure for this enviable result. Regarding one another very much as belonging to one family, their mode of life is more or less on the same plane, and consequently a spirit of great harmony prevails. A very small income is sufficient to supply the ordinary necessities of life, and everything else is secured with but little effort. Household effects are few and inexpensive, and should everything be destroyed by fire or loss in any way, it is not an irreparable calamity. All can be replaced at a small outlay, and life go on as before.

The tenant, upon renting a house, is put to little expense to furnish it; indeed, he requires absolutely no furniture at all. The clean, finely woven mats which cover the floor serve as table, chair and bed; and as it is the universal custom to remove the shoes before entering a house there is no danger of one's bringing with him the dirt from the streets.

His bedding consists of cotton quilts, which are spread out on the floor at night, rolled together in the morning and stored away in a closet during the day. A few pictures and specimens of beautiful script decorate the walls, a few vases contain sprays of flowers, and a number of cushions on the floor complete the furnishing of the room. Yet it does not seem empty or cheerless, for the general arrangement of harmonious colors, the different woods employed in its visible construction and the beauty of the finished workmanship make a most harmonious and pleasing combination."—Wones in Century.

Killed by His Victim.

Those of us who have seen a toad "take in" a bumblebee or a wasp can testify that predatory creatures sometimes make mistakes in judgment when they choose their victims. A southern exchange gives us another lively and more tragic illustration of the same fact.

A fishing party came to Mount Vernon, Va., from the capital recently, and after viewing the Washington estate and securing a fragment of the famous cherry tree, a part of which is still on sale, went several miles down the river to fish. Toward evening, when the piscatorial sport was about to be abandoned and camp struck for the night, an eagle was noticed approaching, bearing in its talons a burden that apparently worried it.

When over the fishermen the bird's flight weakened, and a drop of blood was noticed to fall on the canvas. A moment later the eagle began rapidly descending, and soon fell to the ground.

Hastening to the spot, the men found the bird dying, yet firmly grasping in its powerful talons a large sized ferret as its prey. The animal was fighting frantically for freedom, and had killed its captor in the battle. The eagle had evidently stolen a march upon its cunning victim, but greatly mistook its game.

The ferret was held in such a manner as to inflict upon it no vital injury. Its head being entirely at liberty, it had lacerated its captor in a terrible manner, and at length killed it. The eagle was a monster, measuring four and one-half feet from tip to tip. The ferret was killed by the fishermen, and the pair will be mounted in their warlike attitude.—Youth's Companion.

Example.

Courage, like cowardice, is contagious, and the officer who longs to lead brave men into battle often needs only to show his own personal daring.

During the defense of Vicksburg six batteries were completed by the Confederates under the eyes and fire of the Federal troops. One of these batteries, in process of construction, was under the command of Col. Henry W. Allen, and he soon had five or six guns in position. The enemy discovered his rapidly accomplished task, and by the time the last gun was fixed their shells fell thick and fast among the Confederate soldiers.

The men, unused to such warm work, began to dodge, a course of action which roused the ire of their intrepid commander. Springing upon the most exposed gun, he shouted:

"Soldiers, you came here to fight; you are ordered to build this battery, and (drawing his revolver) I'll shoot down the first one of you that dodges from this work. No soldier of mine shall dodge from his duty."

The effect was sudden and tremendous. The colonel remained standing erect on his gun, and the men at once rushed around him.

"We won't dodge!" cried they. "Get off that gun! We'll die with you!"

There was no more dodging that day.—Youth's Companion.

Country Wells.

How far from all sink drains, barn yards, etc., must a well be in order to insure safety from drainage into it from these deposits of filth? An article on this subject in The Sanitary Inspector says for every foot downward of a subsoil drain or a well, the surrounding soil is drained four feet on all sides. A well, therefore, twenty feet deep, and in which the water has settled near the bottom, or has been pumped dry, drains the soil about 100 feet around it, speaking generally. The Inspector says the best all round sample of water in Maine that has come to that office was from a well, but it was situated in a field 450 feet from all human habitations. The worst sample also came from a well, but it was at the edge of a barn yard.—Lewiston Journal.

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NOTICE OF FORECLOSURE.

WHEREAS, BY DECREE OF FORECLOSURE and sale, a certified copy of which dated the 29th day of October, 1889, was delivered to and served upon me on that day, rendered October 25, 1889, by the District Court of the state of Nevada for Washoe county, in a suit therein, in which S W Bowman is plaintiff and Matt Rethin is defendant, to foreclose a mortgage therein described, I as Sheriff of Washoe county, in the State of Nevada, am commanded to sell the mortgaged property hereinafter described, to pay the judgment in said suit for $1 203 19 and $15 25 costs of suit and accruing interest, and costs, and attorney fees, as specified in said decree, in the same manner as real property is provided by law to be sold under execution.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given that, as Sheriff aforesaid, on the

Twenty-First Day of November, 1889,

At one o'clock in the afternoon of said day, in front of the Court House of said Washoe county, I will, pursuant to said decree, sell at public auction, for cash, to the highest and best bidder, the following described real estate, to-wit: All that certain piece or parcel of land, situate in Washoe county State of Nevada known as Hatch's Southeastern Addition to the town of Reno, on the official map of said addition, fronting 165 feet on the south line of East Mill street, with a depth of 594 feet, to the north line of South street, containing two and one half acres, with sufficient water to irrigate the said land, together with its tenements, hereditaments and appurtenances, to pay said judgment and satisfy and execute said decree.

L. J. FLINT, Sheriff.

PROBATE NOTICE.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE STATE of Nevada, in and for Washoe County. In the matter of the estate of William Jones Prosser deceased.

Notice is hereby given that a duly authenticated copy of a document purporting to be the last will and testament of William Jones Prosser, deceased, has been filed in this Court, accompanied by the petition of D M Prosser, praying that said document be admitted to probate as the last will and testament of said deceased, and that said D M Prosser be appointed Executor of said will and testament, and that letters testamentary issue to him. Notice is therefore given that

Monday, the 18th Day of November, 1889,

At 10 o'clock A. M., at the Court House, in Reno, Nevada, has been fixed as the time and place for hearing said petition and proofs of the due execution of said will, when and where any and all persons having any interest in said will or estate or in the matter of said petition are required to be and appear before the Court at the time and place appointed, and make known to the Court such objections, if any they have, why said document should not be admitted to probate and letters issue as prayed for in said petition.

Dated October 28, 1889.

td T. V. JULIEN, Clerk.

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NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

DAILY NEVADA STATE JOURNAL
C. C. POWNING, Editor and Proprietor

A BRIGHTER OUTLOOK.

The Omaha Bee says enough is known regarding the position of the President and Secretary of the Treasury as to financial affairs to justify the statement that there will be some definite recommendations respecting silver legislation which will not be in line with the unfriendly policy toward silver of the preceding administration. It is understood that the President will say in his message that the prophesies of disaster made by the anti-silver partisans have been discredited, and that silver has been performing a most useful part in the financial affairs of the country. He will say further that the time is perhaps not far distant when the coinage of silver may safely be increased to the maximum amount allowed by the existing law, four million dollars a month. He may not specifically recommend such an increase at present, but it is expected that he will very clearly indicate to Congress that the Administration would not be hostile to such legislation. In a word, the country will be informed that the Administration, while intending to pursue a safe and conservative course, is friendly to silver, and ready by every legitimate means to promote its larger employment as a part of the currency of the country. It had been expected that the President would take a neutral stand regarding silver, and the statement that he will take a very positive position favorable to that metal will greatly encourage and doubtless materially strengthen the partisans of silver.

The Democrats of Washington Territory are amusing themselves with inventing canards to explain why the new State is not admitted. They are trying to show that the Administration is hostile to it, or that there is a grave defect in the Constitution. The fact is that some of the returns were irregular, and it is for the correction of these for which the President is waiting.

Cleveland attributes the result of the election to Tariff Reform up North, and the Democracy of Jefferson and Jackson down South.

Cleveland and Harrison met and exchanged the compliments of the day yesterday.

Murat Halstead will not have a chance to get into the Senate Chamber.

Allison had a close call, but is all right.

THE TWINS.

Which One of the Dakotas Was Admitted First?

A Washington dispatch, of the 5th, reads as follows.

Efforts have been made recently to establish the priority of admission into the Union of one of the Dakotas. It now transpires that no one knows which was admitted first. On Saturday the President received from the State Department the two proclamations, deficient only to the extent of his signature. The question of priority at once came up, and it was found to be difficult to decide. After some debate the two documents, unlooked at, were laid face downward on the desk on a sheet of paper, and then they were shuffled together.

When this stage of the game had been reached the documents were turned face upward, but protected by the sheet of paper upon which they had been laid. The sheet was slipped aside until the blank spaces for the Presidential signature were exposed. The autograph was appended to each, the ink allowed to dry, the proclamations turned over once more and again vigorously shuffled. The two Dakotas were admitted to the Union of States, and although one of them was ahead of the other just the length of time it took the President to write his name, history will never be able to record the name of the leader It is a profound mystery, and it will always be so.

NEW OVERLAND RAILWAY DEAL.

Distance Between Oceans Reduced.

A Sioux City (Ia.) dispatch, of the 5th, tells this of the new short line.

A new deal in railway circles that promises to be of much importance to the transcontinental traffic was made public this afternoon by Donald McLean, general manager of the Pacific Short Line, now under construction from this city to Ogden, U. T. It is an alliance between the Pennsylvania Central, the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, the Pacific Short Line and the Central Pacific, for a line from New York to San Francisco.

The Pennsylvania line from New York to Chicago is sixty-seven miles shorter than any other route, From Chicago to Sioux City the St Paul line is only five miles longer than the Illinois Central while from Sioux City to Ogden the short line will be 169 miles shorter than the Union Pacific.

In addition to this the survey of the line shows a maximum grade of 62 feet to the mile over the mountains, while that of the Union Pacific is 169 feet.

Work has been actively resumed on the road and next season it will be pushed to completion as rapidly as possible, the alliance giving the shortest line between the oceans by 236 miles, with a great advantage in speed and capacity to pull heavy loads.

Two Ministers to Resign.

Hon. George B. Loring, Minister to Portugal, will resign, to take effect about next March. He does not like Portugal, and wants to live in Washington. He was President Arthur's Commissioner of Agriculture, and was at one time a Member of Congress from Massachusetts.

Ex-Senator Palmer, of Michigan, will resign the Ministry to Spain and return home next Autumn. He said he promised his wife not to remain in Madrid over sixteen or eighteen months.

On the West coast of Africa there are now about 200 churches, 35,000 converts, 100,000 adherents, 275 schools, 30,000 pupils and portions of scripture and religious books having been translated into thirty-five languages.

A committee of the Episcopalian Convention, has been considering the question of marriage and divorce, and it was agreed upon a "canon" on the subject to be submitted and recommended to the general convention.

SERIOUS RACE PROBLEM.

ALARMING INCREASE OF CRIME AMONG THE WASHINGTON NEGROES.

Senator Ingalls' Comments Upon the Government's Power in the Matter.

Special to the JOURNAL.

WASHINGTON, D C, Nov. 7.—The publication of the annual report of Major of Police, of Washington, has brought out comment upon the condition of the negro in the District of Columbia which almost alarms some of the new white residents.

The report shows that ten blacks for one white person appear in the police and criminal courts charged with crime, that the number of blacks received at station houses, sent to the work house or jail and the penitentiary from the District of Columbia is in the same proportion to the number of whites sent to these places.

The question is being discussed by the local newspapers whether the increase of the black population and the consequent increase of crime is becoming sufficiently alarming to warrant either Congressional or police action. It is believed that the census of 1890 will show that the District of Columbia has 250,000 population and that there is of this number 100,000 blacks. Senator Ingalls said recently that the District of Columbia is a public reservation for civil, military and political purposes, set apart by the people for the central seat of Government, and that Congress and the President could order off, and remove by force, if necessary, at a day's notice, every resident

The fact that there are better school privileges and church accommodations for the negroes in Washington than in any other section of the country is pointed out in the face of the statement that the colored individuals are continually retrograding, and that whereas ten years ago but ten or twelve colored persons were annually charged with murder in the first degree the number now averages over thirty and the number charged with manslaughter and criminal assault is three or four times larger in proportion than during the past decade. After the colored boy or man is educated in Washington, it is said, he refuses to learn a trade or go to work upon farms or in gardens, but is contented to stand about the streets blacking shoes, holding horses, carrying boxes, selling newspapers, driving carts and doing other odd jobs After this condition of affairs is pointed out and the question raised whether Congress, in view of the situation, would not be warranted in taking some kind of action in the matter, no remedy is suggested.

The trend of the agitation is simply to raise the race question. The old inhabitants are from the ancient families of Maryland and Virginia with all the race prejudices held by the Bourbons

The Contest Ended.

Special to the JOURNAL.

HELENA, M. T., Nov. 7.—The Silver Bow mandamus case was finished to-day. Judge De Wolfe denied the right of the Hall minority of the Board of Canvassers to appeal from the order of the Court directing the canvassers to count the vote of Tunnel Precinct. The Court issued a mandatory order, and Hall and Irwine counted the vote of the disputed precinct for McHatton.

This decision also covers the legislative contest, and by it the Democrats secure ten of the eleven members of the Silver Bow delegation.

The contest is now as to the certificates of the members of the Legislature. After the State Canvassing Board adjourned the Secretary of State issued certificates of election to the members of the Legislature, including six Republicans of the Silver Bow delegation The Clerks of the different counties had already issued certificates, and the Democrats-elect refused the Secretary's certificates.

The Fruit Season Ended.

Special to the JOURNAL

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 7.—The California Fruit Union has about completed its work for this season During the season 973 carloads of fruits of all kinds have been shipped to Eastern points and sold on the auction plan. Up to date 123 more cars were shipped East than last season.

The National Grange.

Special to the JOURNAL.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov 7.—Senator Stanford this morning accepted the invitation of the State Grange to assist it next Thursday in the reception of the National Grange of Husbandry at Sacramento. The last Legislature appropriated $10,000 for the proper reception of the National Grange

NEW RAILROAD PROJECT.

The Times Review remarks

W J. Hilands, of Cleveland, Ohio, agent for a Holland syndicate, and C. W. Hinchcliffe, Superintendent of the Nevada Central Railroad, have returned from a tour of inspection of the country between Battle Mountain and Boise City, for the purpose of viewing its topography and ascertaining its resources in connection with a project of continuing the Nevada Central road to Boise. The Reville says they both give very encouraging accounts of the northern country and that Hilands assured the editor that the road would certainly be constructed and the work would be commenced as soon as certain concessions and plans could be agreed upon. A road connecting Battle Mountain with Boise City would in any event bring Tuscarora considerably nearer rail connection with the outside world than at present, while the probability is that the business of the district would be considered sufficient inducement to make a considerable detour to bring the main line to and past the town.

CONNUBIAL INFELICITIES.

A RICH OLD MAN LOSES A PRETTY YOUNG WIFE.

Two Married Elopers Come to Grief—The Woman Gets the Cash.

Special to the JOURNAL

READING, Pa., Nov. 7.—A lively elopement came to a sudden termination here to-day. L. R. Ritter was the prosperous proprietor of a livery stable at South Bethlehem up to a few days ago. He is about 30 years of age and has a wife and several children. Recently he became acquainted with Mrs. Annie Batz, of Allentown, a married woman, who has a husband in business and several children. They agreed to elope together, and yesterday was the time set for their flight. He sold out a portion of his stock, realizing $1,750, and with this he and the woman came to Reading last night, intending to start for Chicago early this morning. The woman had $200 of her husband's savings, and with their combined capital Mr. Ritter thought that they would be able to start in business in some far Western city. He was completely infatuated with Mrs. Baltz, who is lively, good-looking, dresses well and is only 24 years old. Upon their arrival here they went to a restaurant. Mrs. Batz told him that he might be robbed and suggested that he place half his money in her charge. He counted out $800 and she placed it in her bosom. He then went out to a neighboring barber shop and had his large moustache and luxuriant burnsides shaved off, so as to mislead the officers who would be on their track. He left the woman in the restaurant, and when he came back she was gone. He then made up his mind that he had been duped and informed the police. The police officials for a hundred miles around were telegraphed to and this evening the woman was arrested in Pottstown and brought to Reading She laughed at Ritter's discomfiture and called him a fool. His brother and father-in-law also arrived this evening and there was quite a scene. His wife is prostrated and unable to come. He and the woman were locked up to answer charges of adultery and attempting to elope.

June and December.

Special to the JOURNAL

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 7.—Three years ago this Fall the belle of the little socials in the Olneyville mill was Miss Sarah J. Riley. She was a mill operative at the old Atlantic Delaine, now Owen Bro.'s big cotton factory. Among the well-known wealthy men of Olneyville is Thomas J. Hopkins, who is about seventy, and has a share in some of the largest corporations in this city. He became smitten with Sarah one day when he saw her on her way to the mill. Hopkins watched her and waited upon her Marriage followed in the Fall of 1887. In less than a year afterwards Sarah began to complain that her aged husband was miserly and that she did not have as much pocket-money as when she was in the mill. Her husband had plenty of money but she could get none of it, so she sued for a divorce absolute, and wanted no alimony She considered her aged husband so miserly that he ought to have it. She sought only to obtain her freedom from such fetters. Before Justice Matterson, the man who married her to Hopkins, she came to-day and told the story of her misery. She was divorced and her maiden name was restored.

To Die By Electricity.

BROOKLYN, N. Y, Nov. 7.—Charles McElvaine, the Brooklyn murderer, condemned to die in the electric chair, was taken to the State Prison at Sing Sing last night and delivered to the custody of Warden Brush. After the usual formalities McElvaine was assigned to a dark cell, where he will be kept in solitary confinement until the date of the execution. He will not be permitted to communicate with anyone except his relatives, a minister and the death watch, as he is now under the law legally dead.

The execution of McElvaine must take place between sunrise on December 9 and December 14. Warden Brush will notify the condemned man twenty-four hours before the execution takes place.

Only the following persons will witness the execution: A Judge of the Supreme Court, a district attorney, two physicians, two clergymen, the Sheriff of King's county, twelve jurymen and seven deputy sheriffs.

Murder Will Out.

Special to the JOURNAL.

SALT LAKE CITY, Nov. 7.—George Hancock, a Mormon High Priest, has been arrested at Payson, charged with murdering Mrs. Hatch and her son, George Jones, thirty years ago The victims were accused of incest when they were slain, but the Gentiles say it was a Church murder.

Better News From Ohio.

Special to the JOURNAL.

COLUMBUS O., Nov. 7.—Indications on figures received at Republican and Democratic headquarters now are that the Republicans will elect all their candidates on the State ticket, with the exception of Foraker and possibly the Lieutenant Governor.

The Back Door Open.

Special to the JOURNAL.

CITY OF MEXICO, Nov. 7.—Chinese in great numbers are arriving at Mazatlan and making their way to California and Arizona overland.

"The People" Win.

Special to the JOURNAL.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 7.—Oakland 8, Stockton 4.

A JAPANESE SENSATION.

A CHEROKEE CHIEF TALKS SAVAGELY TO UNCLE SAM.

Chicago Anarchists Plotting Against the Government—Dakota's Resources.

Special to the JOURNAL.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 7.—The steamer City of Sydney, from Japan to-day, brings news of an attempted assassination on October 18th of Count Okuma, Minister of Foreign Affairs for Japan. The Count was returning from a Cabinet meeting, and just entering the gate of his official residence, when a man named Kurushima Tanneki, 30 years of age, and who was politically envious of the Count, stepped in front of the carriage and threw a bomb at the Count. The bomb struck the top of the carriage and exploded at the Count's feet, inflicting deep wound in his right leg and a slight wounds on his right hand and face. The would-be assassinator then drew a sword and killed himself on the spot by cutting his throat. The Count's leg was amputated above the knee, but the surgeons state no fear need be entertained for his life.

A Warlike Cherokee Chief.

Special to the JOURNAL.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 7.—Advices from the Cherokee Nation say that Chief Mayes' letter to the United States Commissioners concerning Cherokee lands has caused much excitement in the Territory.

The Chief takes a bold stand, and says the Cherokees will continue to collect revenue for grazing privileges until Secretary Noble shall see fit to deprive them of this revenue by force, and even then the Cherokees will endeavor to protect their rights in the premises in a legitimate way.

Mayes says: "My conscience and sense of duty will govern me in this matter, and not the opinion of the Attorney General on the Act of Congress creating your Commission, which has no connection whatever in the matter."

Ex Chief Bushyhead and others are opposed to Mayes' action, and the Indian Arrow, a newspaper, in an editorial, says: "We want no war, either in words or reality."

Dakota's Magnificent Resources.

Special to the JOURNAL

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7.—Gov Mellette, of Dakota Territory, in his annual report says the population is now 650,000.

The total area of land filed upon during the year was 2,096,030 acres. The bulk of the present vacant land area is about 19,877,237 acres.

The increase in the value of live stock during the last nine years is stated to have been 663 per cent. Dairying is also becoming an important industry.

During the last few months the subject of irrigation has attracted a great deal of attention, and the work of sinking artesian wells is in progress in a number of counties.

The tin mines in the Black Hills are attracting a great deal of interest, and it is the opinion of experts, the Governor says, that these mines contain the largest and most valuable aggregation of tin veins ever brought to the attention of the world.

A Novel Entertainment.

Special to the JOURNAL.

PITTSBURG, Nov. 7.—The All-American delegates witnessed a natural gas display, from the balcony of the Exposition building to-night. Three pipes were erected on the river bank and at a signal the gas was turned on, igniting and shooting 50 feet into the air. Then a volcano of water suddenly burst upward from the river surface. A rocket was fired into it, and a tower of fire lifted itself a hundred feet in the air from among the boiling waters. A large main had been run out in the river to accomplish this effect. Another one in the water shot forth a lurid flame of light, which showed all colors of the rainbow, as various chemicals were injected into the pipes.

Anarchy Only Sleeping.

Special to the JOURNAL.

CHICAGO, Nov. 7.—The Daily News says Chief of Police Hubbard recently secured the admission of a trusted agent into an Anarchist society in this city. As a result he has discovered that the Anarchists are once more arranging plans to arouse the working classes and stimulate a movement for a social revolution.

Preparations are making for a big demonstration on Nov. 11th, in commemoration of the execution of the Anarchists. Chief Hubbard said this afternoon that Anarchist meetings will not be permitted in the city.

Washington's Legislature.

Special to the JOURNAL.

OLYMPIA, W. T., Nov. 7.—The Senate and House met to-day, and after affecting a temporary organization adjourned until Monday. All the officers elected in the Legislature have gone home, and preparations for the inaugural are postponed until Monday, November 19th. At present it is conceded that John B. Allen and Watson Squire are in the lead in the race for the nomination of Senators.

Legal Investigation.

Special to the JOURNAL

FRESNO, Nov. 7.—Coroner Bishop has gone to Alcalde to investigate the case of J. D Herrara, the Mexican who was shot and killed by one Fernando Romero, two miles south of Alcalde, yesterday.

The American Baptist Education Society reports that one-half of the $400,000 needed to secure John D. Rockefeller's gift of $600,000, for a Baptist University in Chicago, has been secured

SUGAR TRUST DISSOLVED.

A NOVEL ENTERTAINMENT FOR THE ALL-AMERICAN DELEGATES.

Erol Good-Wright's Husband Declared Insane—The Washington Legislature in Session.

Special to the JOURNAL.

NEW YORK, Nov. 7.—The general term of the Supreme Court handed down some decisions to-day. Among them was the long expected one in the case of the North River Sugar Refinery, some times go incorporated into the sugar trust.

The Supreme Court in its decision today, affirming the decision of Judge Barret ordering the dissolution of the North River Sugar Refining Company for violation of its charter, says that, although the trust agreement does not set forth as one of its objects the prevention of competition and enhancement of prices, these objects may be judicially inferred from the facts in the case. It is the condition under which the co-operation is allowed to be created and maintained that it shall exercise its franchises for the good of the public, and when it voluntarily declines to do that, or places itself in a situation in which that object may be prevented, its charter may be annuled at the suit of the Attorney General.

His Wife Would Drive Anyone Insane.

Special to the JOURNAL.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 7.—In the case of W. C. Wright, on trial for attempting to murder his wife in a building on Post street last May, the jury this afternoon brought in a verdict of not guilty, by reason of insanity.

NEW TO-DAY.

Dumplings with Royal Baking Powder

No dessert is more delicious, wholesome and appetizing than a well-made dumpling, filled with the fruit of the season. By the use of the Royal Baking Powder the crust is always rendered light, flaky, tender and digestible. Dumplings made with it, baked or boiled, will be dainty and wholesome, and may be eaten steaming hot with perfect impunity.

RECEIPT.—One quart of flour; thoroughly mix with it three teaspoons of Royal Baking Powder and a small teaspoon of salt; rub in a piece of butter or lard the size of an egg, and then add one large potato, grated in the flour, after the butter is well mixed, stir in milk and knead to the consistency of soft biscuit dough; break off pieces of dough large enough to close over four quarters of an apple (or other fruit as desired) without rolling, and lay in an earthen dish (or steamer) and steam until the fruit is tender Bake if preferred.

In all receipts calling for cream of tartar and soda, substitute Royal Baking Powder. Less trouble, never fails, makes more appetizing and wholesome food and is more economical. Royal Baking Powder is specially made for use in the preparation of the finest and most delicate cookery.

DANCING SCHOOL.
Mr. and Mrs. F. Riegelhuth
—Will Open a—
DANCING SCHOOL
AT ARMORY HALL,

Corner Virginia and Second Street, on November 12, 1889.
Gentlemen's class will meet every Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock.
Ladies' class will meet every Thursday evening at 8 o'clock.
Children's class will meet every Saturday afternoon at 2 o'clock.
Single lessons for Gentleman or Lady........$ 75
Four lessons 2 00
Children's single lesson................... 50
Four lessons for children.................. 1 00
MR. AND MRS. F RIEGELHUTH, Teachers.

THE PALACE
—IS—
RENO'S LEADING HOTEL
—IT HAS—
Light Sunny Rooms,
Restaurant Attached,
Fine Billiard Parlor,

EVERY ATTENTION PAID TO GUESTS. Polite and accommodating attendants in every department. The house is first-class throughout, is open day and night, and every attention is shown travelers. AL. WHITE.

HODGKINSON,
DRUGGIST!
SPONGES, CHAMOISE SKINS
TOILET SOAP,
Patent Medicines, and
FINE CIGARS
Virginia street, Reno.

RENO LIVERY AND FEED STABLE,
Opposite the R R Depot Reno
J. A POTHOFF, PROPRIETOR.
Horses, Buggies and Saddle Horses
—TO LET.—
Best Turnouts Constantly on Hand.
Horses Boarded by the Day, Week or Month.

JOHN SUNDERLAND.

John Sunderland,
DEALER IN MEN'S AND BOYS'
CLOTHING.
And Gents' Furnishing Goods.

ALL THE LATEST STYLES IN
Fine French
FLANNELS,
Beautiful Striped Designs,
The Finest Shirts ever offered for sale in the town.

IMPORTED
Oxfords and Cheviots,
A Very Large Variety of Patterns. These Good will be Very Popular for This Spring and Summer.
Silk Shirts in Stripes and Plaids,
HANDSOME COLORINGS AND DESIGNS
CUFFS, COLLARS AND HANDKERCHIEFS
Silk and Viama Underwear.
The Finest Assortment of NECK WEAR on the Coast.
FINE
BOOTS AND SHOES

In Ladies', Misses', and Children's.
Men's Fine Hand-sewed
Kangaroo and French Calf,
In Every Width from A to EE.
All will be sold at New York Prices.

F. LEVY & BRO.

RENO'S ATTRACTION,
F. LEVY & BRO.'S
Dry Goods, Cloak and Carpet Store.
LARGEST STOCK,
FINEST GOODS,
LOWEST PRICES.
ONE PRICE TO ALL.

H. J. THYES.

H. J. THYES,
—WHOLESALE DEALER IN—
WINES, LIQUORS AND CIGARS,
First National Bank Building, Reno, Nevada.
Sole Agent for the State of Nevada for Schmidt & Co.'s Sarsaparilla and Iron Water, from Stockton, Cal.
And Idanha Mineral Water and Ginger Ale from Idaho Soda Springs.
I also handle Sierra Beer from Boca, Cal., exclusively. Trade and Families supplied. Good delivered free of charge in town.
FIRST-CLASS SIDEBOARD.

W. O. H. MARTIN.

W. O. H. MARTIN,
—DEALER IN—
Shelf Hardware, Bar Iron, Barbed Wire,
Steel, Cumberland Coal, Lime, Plaster, Cement,
AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS
Buckeye And all Other Kinds of Machine Extras a Specialty.
GROCERIES, LIQUORS, TINWARE AND CROCKERY.
Agent for Empire Mower.
Commercial Row, Reno, Nevada.

R. W. PARRY,
PROPRIETOR OF
EUREKA
Livery, Feed and Sale Stable,
STOCK CORRALS AND SCALES,
Reno, Nevada. First-Class Turnouts Transient Stock Carefully Provided For.
CHARGES TO SUIT THE TIMES.

T. K. HYMERS,
TRUCKEE LIVERY, FEED AND SALE STABLE,
Cor Sierra and Second Sts., Reno, Nev
Horses, Buggies and Saddle Horses
—TO LET—
And Horses Boarded by the Day, Week or Month Terms to suit the times
We have also attached a large Hay Yard with good Stables. Also Corrals for stock with water. Hay for sale.

EVERYBODY!
Visiting San Francisco
CAN RETURN HOME WITH A PRESENT that will not fail to please friend and that is a
PORTRAIT
TAKEN INSTANTANEOUSLY BY
Taber
The World wide Known Photographic Artist 8 Montgomery Street, San Francisco, Cal.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

MATTER OF THE ESTATE OF J. T. REED deceased, Notice is hereby given by the undersigned, administrator of the estate of J. T. Reed deceased, to the creditors of, and all persons having claims against said deceased, or his estate to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers within three months from the date hereof, September 30, 1889, to the Administrator at the office of the County Clerk of Washoe County, Nev, the same being the place for transaction of the business of said estate. NATHAN STANLEY, administrator of the estate of J. T. Reed, deceased.
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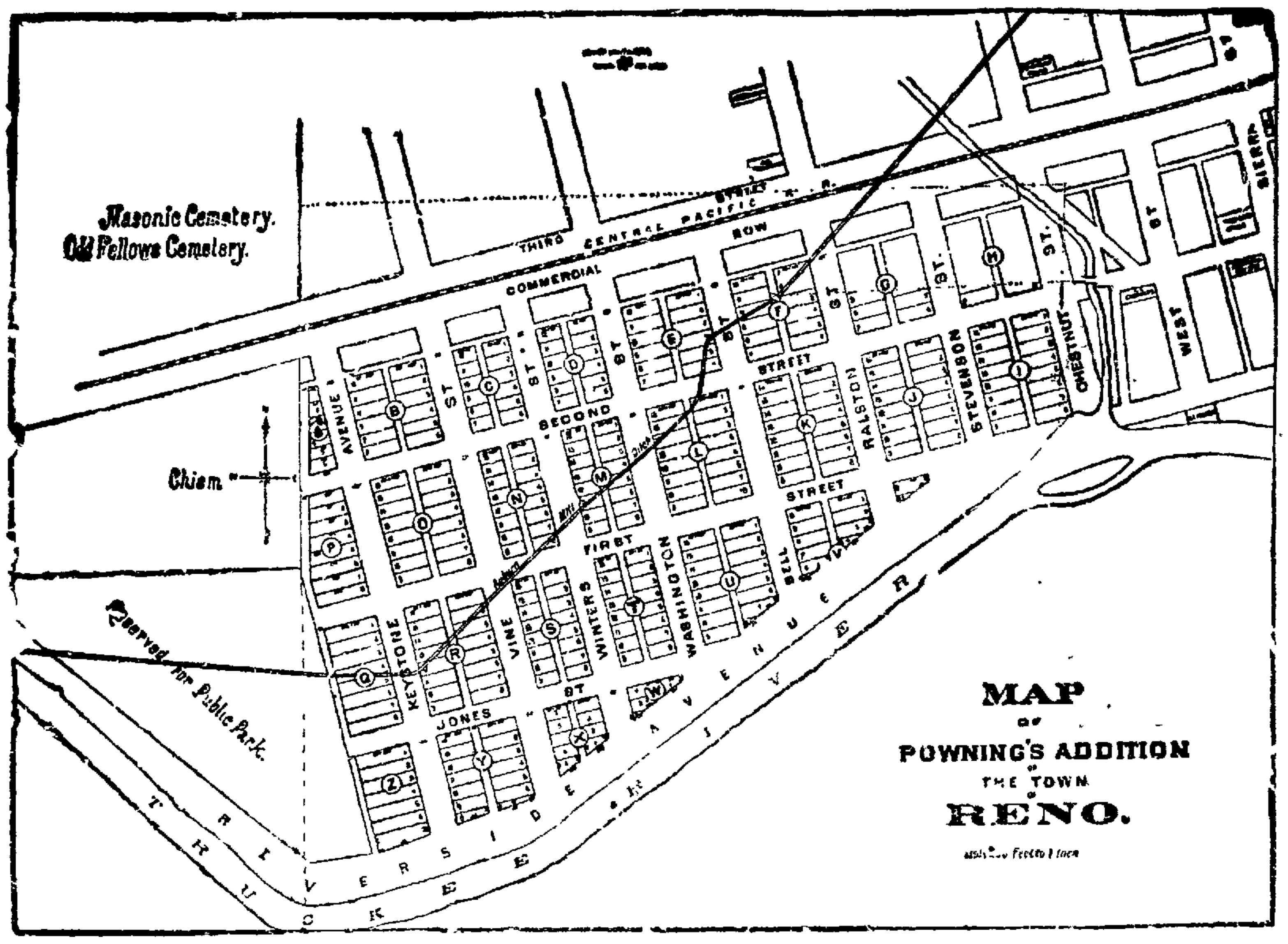

250 Beautiful Lots For Sale!

A RARE CHANCE FOR AN INVESTMENT AND A HOME.

THE MOST LOVELY PORTION OF RENO.

Facing the Truckee -The Aristocratic Avenue Riverside Driveway—Splendid Sewerage—Healthy Location and Safe From Fire.

The proprietor is now ready to receive proposals for lots in Powning's Addition. The map gives a good idea of the Tract, which is situated between the Central Pacific Railroad and the Truckee River, and commences on the west at a point three blocks distant from Virginia Street, making it the most central and convenient of any portion of the rapidly growing town of Reno. Unlike any other part of the town this Addition faces the beautiful Truckee River and Riverside Avenue is certain to become the fashionable driveway of the country. The streets are 80 feet wide, while Riverside and Keystone Avenues are intended to be 100 feet in width. All alleys are 20 feet wide. The soil is a rich gravelly loam, and susceptible of the highest state of cultivation. Being situated as it is it is more safe from fire than any other section The regular lots are 50x140 feet. The sewerage is perfect.

Before Buying Elsewhere Parties will do Well to Look at These Lots.

RENO!

Is the Railroad Center of Nevada.

RENO!

Is the Educational Center of Nevada.

RENO

Is the Healthiest Town in Nevada

RENO

Is Great, and Alfalfa is King!

The Safest Investment

IN THE STATE

RENO PROPERTY

Is the Cheapest on the Coast in comparison with that of other cities.

RENO

Has no equal in Nevada or California for salubrity of climate, wealth of soil, diversity of products and stability. Situated in the very heart of the celebrated Truckee Meadows the future of Reno is assured. Reno is the City of Homes. There is not a house to rent in Reno. New buildings are occupied as fast as erected. Reno has advantages which no other town can equal. The climate is mild and genial in Winter, and even and healthful in Summer. There are no excessively heated or severely cold terms, and while the days may be warm in Summer the nights are deliciously cool; in Winter sleigh-riding is the exception and not the rule.

Facilities for irrigating surpass any in the State and there is no failure of crops. Reno has Churches of all denominations, Bishop Whitaker's School for Girls, Mt. St. Mary's Academy, the State University, and splendid Public Schools.

The Reno Water Co. furnishes ample pure, cold water for all purposes. The Reno Electric Light Co.'s electric light system, already well established, is being augmented. The Reno Gas Co. supplies gas for all purposes. The streets of Reno are lighted by electricity.

RENO!

Has 5,000 Population and is Growing Rapidly.

The Loveliest Town

The Cleanest Town.

The Wealthiest Town!

The Healthiest Town!

RENO

Is Supported by the Richest Farming Country of Nevada, Northern California and Southern Oregon.

RENO

Reno's geographical position is excellent. It is on the line of the Central Pacific Railroad, only 154 miles from Sacramento, and 244 miles from San Francisco. It is the terminus of the Virginia and Truckee Railroad running south, and of the Nevada and California Railroad running north. It has two Flouring Mills, Planing Mills, three Nurseries, a Soap Factory, Reduction Works, and other industries. A great Woolen Mill and a Sash, Door, Blind and Box Factory, are about to be established.

Reno has the Bank of Nevada with $300,000 capital, and the First National Bank with $200,000 capital. It has two fine papers in the DAILY and WEEKLY NEVADA STATE JOURNAL and the Daily and Weekly Gazette.

Reno is the natural home of the Alfalfa, and therefore the great cattle headquarters of the State. Here are fed the prime beef for the California market. Reno potatoes are the best in the world, and she also excels in Strawberries and the small fruits. Reno Wheat took the first prize at the great New Orleans Exposition.

The State Fair is always held at Reno.

Reno is the County Seat of Washoe County, the wealthiest county in Nevada.

STATE UNIVERSITY.

SUPERIOR EDUCATION AT HOME.

State University of Nevada,

LOCATED AT RENO.

OFFERS EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITIES TO YOUNG Men and Young Women who desire to obtain a good education. This institution, being a part of the Public School System of the State TUITION IS FREE to all residents of Nevada.

Five Schools, or Departments, Have Been Organized at the University:

1. The School of Mines and Mining Engineering.
2. The School of Agriculture.
3. The Normal School.
4. The Business Department.
5. The Academic Department.

THE SCHOOL OF MINES AND MINING ENGINEERING includes a thorough course of study in Mathematics, Natural Science and the English Language. Graduates of this School will receive the degree of Mining Engineer.

THE SCHOOL OF AGRICULTURE includes the fundamental branches of mathematic natural science, the English language and observation and experiments connected with the farm and garden. Students in this school will be given an opportunity to defray a portion of their expenses by working on the University farm.

THE NORMAL SCHOOL includes the studies pursued in the Elementary and High Schools of Nevada, the history of education and the theory and practice of teaching. Graduates of the Normal School will receive certificates valid in any Public School of the State.

THE BUSINESS DEPARTMENT includes the study of Arithmetic, Bookkeeping, Commercial Law, Business Forms and the English Language.

THE ACADEMIC DEPARTMET includes English, Latin, Mathematics and Natural Science. Graduates of this Department will receive the degree of Bachelor of Arts.

—o—

The University is equipped with a Library, Geological Cabinet and Physical and Chemical Laboratories. First-class facilities for Assaying will soon be provided.

Practice in reading, singing, declaiming, essay writing and public speaking is afforded by rhetorical exercises, conducted by the Professors and by the literary societies of the University.

Room rent and good board in respectable families can be had for less than $25 per month.

For further information address

LEROY D. BROWN, President University.

Reno, Nevada.

RICHARD HERZ,

RENO, NEVADA.

—PARTICULAR ATTENTION PAID TO—

Engraving and Watch Repairing

STANDARD TIME TAKEN BY TRANSIT

THE PALACE

—IS—

RENO'S LEADING HOTEL

—IT HAS—

Light Sunny Rooms,

Restaurant Attached,

Fine Billiard Parlor.

EVERY ATTENTION PAID TO GUESTS. Polite and accommodating attendants in every department. The house is first-class throughout is open day and night, and every attention is shown travelers. AL. WHITE.

HODGKINSON,

DRUGGIST!

SPONGES, CHAMOISE SKINS

TOILET SOAP,

Patent Medicines, and

FINE CIGARS

Virginia street, Reno.

RENO LIVERY AND FEED STABLE,

Opposite the R R Depot, Reno

J. A POTHOFF, PROPRIETOR.

Horses, Buggies and Saddle Horses

—TO LET.—

Best Turnouts Constantly on Hand

Horses Boarded by the Day, Week or Month.

NOTICE.

OFFICE EX-OFFICIO TAX RECEIVER Washoe County, Nevada, Reno, Oct 21, 1889 —Notice is hereby given that the assessment roll for the year A D 1889 has been placed in my hands by the County Auditor, and that the State, county and special taxes are now due and payable and that the law in regard to their collection will be strictly enforced

Taxes will be received until the close of official business on the third Monday (18th inst) of November, 1889, at the County Treasurer's office in the Court House, at Reno Nevada D B BOYD County Treasurer and Ex officio Tax Receiver o22 1m

NOTICE.

THE COLLECTOR OF THE RENO Water Company has been instructed to strictly enforce the rules and regulations of the company By order of the President. RENO WATER CO. aug21tf

THE CALIFORNIA

POWDER WORKS,

230 California Street,

SAN FRANCISCO

Manufacture and have constantly on hand

SPORTING,

MINING,

and BLASTING

POWDER,

A superior quality, fresh from the mills. [illegible] being constantly received and transported into the interior, is delivered to the consumer within a few days of the time of its manufacture, and is in every way

Superior to Any Other Powder

In the market. We have been awarded successively

Three Gold Medals!

At the MECHANICS' INSTITUTE and the State Agricultural Society for the superiority of our products over all others. We call attention to our

Hercules Powder,

Which combines all the force of other strong explosives now in use, and the lifting force of the very

BEST BLASTING POWDER,

Thus making it vastly superior to any other compound now in use

Circular containing a full description of this Powder can be obtained on application at the offices of any of our agents.

JOHN F. LOHSE. Sec'y.

TEHAMA COUNTY,

10,378 27-100 Acres.

Township 25 N, Range 7 W, Mt. Diablo Meridian.

This township lies on the eastern slope of the **Coast Range** of mountains, and from 13 to 20 miles west from **Red Bluff**, the county seat of **Tehama County**. The field notes of the U. S. Surveyor who laid out this township, says "This township is well adapted for grazing, as it affords pasturage for large herds of cattle. It is well watered by the various tributaries of **Elder Creek**. It is also very valuable for its timber, which consists of a heavy growth of yellow and sugar pine, spruce, and cedar. There is a heavy undergrowth of chaparral, chemical and manzanita." The even sections are in most instances government land, so that the parts most valuable as adjuncts to this range might easily be secured at government price, namely $2 50 per acre for single quarter sections

In Section 9, coal was discovered recently by some herders, but nothing has been done to develop the mine, although samples which have been tested show the coal to be of excellent quality

We are assured that a Railroad leading for the Coast, and running through the Coast Range timber belt will be built very near this ranch. Price for the whole consisting of 10,378 27-100 acres [illegible] $35,000

TERMS—One third cash and balance in two equal yearly payments. Apply to

[illegible]

Owners

[illegible] Street [illegible]

[illegible] Nevada

[illegible]

$75 to $250 A MONTH can be made working for us. Agents preferred who can furnish a horse and give their whole time to the business. Spare moments may be profitably employed also. A few vacancies in towns and cities. B. F. JOHNSON & CO, 1011 Main St, Richmond, Va

N. B.—Please state age and business experience. Never mind about sending stamp for reply. B. F. J. & Co ap17wed&W-6m

SOCIETIES.

Amity Lodge, No. 8. K. of P.

THE REGULAR MEETINGS OF AMITY LODGE No 8, K of P Knights of Pythias, are held in Masonic Hall, the first and third Friday evenings of each month, commencing at 8 o'clock sharp. All knights in good standing are fraternally invited to attend. By order of the Chancellor Commander S J HODGKINSON
oct 29 tf K of R. & S

I. O. O. F.

RENO LODGE, NO. 19, I. O. O. F., meet at their hall on Chestnut street over the Congregational Church, Thursday evenings at 8 o'clock. Visiting members in good standing are cordially invited to attend

J. F. PHILLIPS, N. G.

A. BACKUS, Secretary jy12-6m

I. O. O. F.

TRUCKEE LODGE, NO. 14, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, meet in their new hall, west side Sierra Street, near the Golden Eagle Hotel Reno, Nevada, every Wednesday evening, at 7:30 o'clock. Punctual attendance of members is requested. Visiting members in good standing are cordially invited to attend.

S. JACOBS, N G.

N A. BEEBE, Secretary.

Reno Chapter No. 7, R. A. M.

THE Stated Convocations of Reno Chapter, No. 7, R. A. M., are held in Masonic Hall on the evening of the first Thursday in each month, commencing at 7:30 o'clock sharp. Sojourning Companions in good standing are fraternally invited to attend. By order of the E H P.

L. L. CROCKETT, Secretary.

A. O. U. W.

NEVADA LODGE, NO 5, A. O. U. W., meets every Tuesday night in Masonic Hall. Visiting brothers cordially invited to attend

ED. TAYLOR, M. W.

B. BAFFETT, Recorder. oo17 7m

SUMMONS.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE STATE of Nevada, in and for the county of Washoe. The State of Nevada sends to Guilford B. Chapin, GREETING: You are hereby required to appear in an action commenced against you as defendant by Kezia H. Chapin as plaintiff in the District Court of the State of Nevada, in and for the county of Washoe, and answer the complaint therein within ten days after the service on you of this Summons (exclusive of the day of service), if served in said county, or twenty days if served out of said county, but within said district, and in all other cases forty days, or judgment by default will be taken against you according to the prayer of said complaint. The said action is brought to recover judgment and decree of Court annulling the marriage heretofore and now existing between you and said plaintiff, on the ground of willful failure and neglect on your part to provide for plaintiff the common necessaries of life, having the ability and means on your part so to do, and also on the further ground of extreme cruelty on your part towards the plaintiff, and for the custody and control of the minor children of yourself and plaintiff, all of which will more fully appear from the complaint which is on file in the office of the Clerk of said Court at Reno, in said county, and to which you are especially referred.

And you are further notified, that if you fail to appear and answer said complaint, the said plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief demanded and for costs

{Seal} In testimony whereof, I, T. V Julien, Clerk, have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of said Court, this 19th day of July, A. D, 1889.

T. V JULIEN,

Clerk of the District Court of the State of Nevada, in and for Washoe County.

By W. L KNOX, Deputy.

LAND NOTICE.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE, SACRAMENTO Cal September 12, 1889

NOTICE [illegible] IN COMPLIANCE with the provisions of the act of Congress of June 3, 1878, entitled "An act for the sale of timber lands [illegible] Nevada [illegible] of Nevada [illegible] has this day filed [illegible] sworn statement No. 617 [illegible] of the W ½ of [illegible] sec [illegible] and will offer proof to show that the land sought is more valuable for its timber [illegible] than for agricultural purposes, and to establish his claim [illegible] before the Register and Receiver of this office at Sacramento, Cal, on the 10th day of December 1889

He names as witnesses [illegible] P Dunn of Sacramento, City Cal, J. H. Roberts of Sacramento City Cal, Wm [illegible] Verdi, Nevada, James Maxwell, of Verdi Nevada

Any and all persons claiming adversely the above described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said 10th day of December, 1889 SHELDON KREIZEL, Register

CARRIAGES AND PHÆTONS.

I HAVE JUST RECEIVED THE FINEST LOT of double and single Carriages, Buggies and Phætons ever brought to this market

—Agent for the Celebrated—

Studebaker and U. S. Carriage Co.,

OF OHIO

—A Fine Assortment of—

FRAZER CARTS AND BUGGIES.

I also carry a large stock of Iron Axles and Hardwood in endless variety, and do

A General Blacksmithing Business,

Shop, corner Fourth and Sierra Sts, Reno Nevada. Give me a call and be convinced

jy4 W. J. LUKE.

PINNIGER.

APOTHECARY,

Corner Virginia Street and Commercial Row.

VICHY WATER ON DRAUGHT.

PALACE RESTAURANT,

IN PALACE HOTEL, . . . RENO, NEVADA.

J. GODFREY, Proprietor.

MEALS AT ALL HOURS,

DAY OR NIGHT.

OYSTERS IN EVERY STYLE

The public can rest assured that the Palace Restaurant will be maintained in a first-class manner

RENO MILL & LUMBER CO.

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

ROUGH AND DRESSED LUMBER,

Wood Turnings,

Windows, Doors, Blinds, Mouldings,

Pickets, Shingles, Etc.

[illegible]

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

IN THE MATTER OF THE ESTATE of [illegible] deceased. Notice is hereby given by the undersigned administrator of the estate of [illegible] to the creditors of and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers within [illegible] months after the first publication of this notice to the said administrator at [illegible] the office of W M Boardman, Esq [illegible]

JOHN R BRANTON, Administrator

Reno, Oct 21st, 1889. o22

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